

is made to the first record of the plant in Italian literature, as well as subsequent mention by later writers. This volume is the result of much painstaking labor, and it presents a mass of historical information in epitomized form. An excellent bibliographical catalogue adds materially to the value of the publication as a work of reference.—J. M. GREENMAN.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Current taxonomic literature.—H. DE BOISSIEU (Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. IV. 9:348-355. 1909) describes several new species and varieties of Umbelliferae from China, and proposes a new genus (*Chaerophyllopsis*) of this family, which is referred to the tribe Ammineae.—J. D. HOOKER (Kew Bull. 1909: 281-289) in a "Review of the known Philippine Islands species of Impatiens" recognizes 25 species and precedes their enumeration by a determinative key.—C. H. WRIGHT (*ibid.* 308) has published a new genus (*Neodregea*) of the Liliaceae from South Africa.—F. J. SEAVER (Mycologia 1: 177-207. *pl.* 13. 1909) under the title "The Hypocreales of North America II" gives a systematic treatment of the tribe Creonectriaceae, recognizing 11 genera to which are definitely referred 38 species; 11 additional species are mentioned as of doubtful generic affinity. Five of the genera (*Sphaerodermatella*, *Creonectria*, *Macbridella*, *Scoleconectria*, and *Thyronec-troidea*) are new, and of the 38 species 29 form new combinations.—F. D. KERN (*ibid.* 208-210) records a new species of Gymnosporangium from Colorado.—F. D. HEALD (*ibid.* 215-217. *pl.* 14) describes and illustrates a new species of *Discosia* parasitic on pine seedlings at Halsey, Nebraska.—F. OSTERMEYER (Ann. K. K. Naturhist. Hofmus. 22: 128-142. 1907-1908) publishes a list of about 300 plants collected in Brazil in 1860 by Dr. THEO. PECKHOLT; the list contains, among other novelties, a new species of *Cryptocarya*.—F. KRÄNZLIN (*ibid.* 1911-1996. *pls.* 3, 4) under the title "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Gattung *Calceolaria*" has published new species of this genus from Central and South America.—A. BRAND (Philip. Jour. Sci. 4: 107-110. 1909) has described 5 new species of *Symplocos* from the Philippine Islands.—E. B. COPELAND (*ibid.* 111-115) in continuation of his studies on Philippine ferns records 7 new species and proposes one new genus (*Currania*).—E. D. MERRILL (*ibid.* 117-128) presents a "Revision of the Philippine Connaraceae," recognizing 5 genera and 17 species of which 8 are described as new; the same author (*ibid.* 129-153) under the title "A revision of Philippine Loranthaceae" recognizes 6 genera and 53 species of which 19 are new; one new genus (*Cleistoloranthus*) is proposed.—H. N. RIDLEY (*ibid.* 155-199) gives a synopsis of the Scitamineae of the Philippine Islands. The group includes four families, as follows: Zingiberaceae with 15 genera and 61 species, Marantaceae with 4 genera and 7 species, Cannaceae with 1 genus and 2 species, and Musaceae with 1 genus represented by 1 endemic and 4 cultivated species. Several species are here described for the first time.—A. DECANDOLLE (Leaf. Phil. Bot. 2: 633-638. 1909) gives a "Revision of the Philippine species of *Elaeocarpus*," in which 16 species are recognized, 3 being new.—A. ENGLER (Bot. Jahrb. 43: 303-381. 1909), in cooperation with several botanists, under the title

“Beiträge zur Flora von Afrika XXXV” has published 125 new species and several varieties of flowering plants. The following new genera are proposed: *Lingelsheimia*, *Baccaureopsis*, and *Milbraedia* of the Euphorbiaceae, *Pierrina* of the Scytopetalaceae, and *Ledermanniella* of the Podostemonaceae. The contribution is based chiefly on the collections of Dr. J. MILBRAED.—O. MÜLLER (*ibid.* Beibl. No. 100. pp. 1-40. pls. 1, 2) lists a large number of Bacillariaceae from southern Patagonia from the collections of E. NORDENSKIÖLD and O. BORGE. Several new species and varieties are described.—E. L. GREENE (Rep. Nov. Sp. 7: 195-197. 1909) under the title “Novitates Boreali-Americanae IV” has published 7 new species of sympetalous plants.—J. R. DRUMMOND (Curtis’ Bot. Mag. IV. 5: t. 8271. 1909) describes and illustrates a new species of *Agave* from Central America. M. GURKE (Monats. Kakteenk. 19: 116-121. 1909) describes and figures a new species of cactus (*Cephalocereus DeLaetii*) indigenous to Mexico.—W. FAWCETT and A. B. RENDLE (Jour. Bot. 47: 263-266. 1909) in continuation of their studies on Jamaican orchids have published 6 new species and include 1 new genus (*Harrisella*) which is based on *Aeranthus porrectus* Reichb.—A. and E. S. GEPP (*ibid.* 268, 269) have described a new species of *Udotea* from St. Thomas.—W. A. MURRILL (Mycologia 1: 140-160. 1909) in a second article on the “Boletaceae of North America” gives a synopsis of the genus *Ceratomyces*, recognizing 35 species, and (*ibid.* 218, 219) describes a new species of this genus from the volcano of Turrialba, Costa Rica.—E. ROSENSTOCK (Rep. Nov. Sp. 7: 146-150. 1909) under the title “Filices Novae V” describes new species of ferns, 3 of which are from Ecuador.—F. C. CLEMENTS and H. L. SHANTZ (Minn. Bot. Studies 4: 133-135. pl. 20. 1909) have proposed a new genus (*Eucaopsis*) of the blue green algae; the genus is represented at present by a single known species (*E. alpina*) from Colorado.—C. H. PECK (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 36: 153-157. 1909) has published 10 new species of North American fungi.—J. K. SMALL (*ibid.* 159-164) in an article entitled “Additions to the flora of peninsular Florida” records several species hitherto unknown from the mainland and describes 5 new species.—A. D. E. ELMER (Leafl. Philip. Bot. 2: 595-629. 1909) has described 11 species and 2 varieties of Philippine plants as new to science. Synopses of the Philippine species of *Fagraea*, *Artocarpus*, and *Hydrocotyle* are given, and a new generic name (*Adelmeria* Ridl.) is proposed to take the place of *Elmeria* recently described in this journal.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Corn breeding.—Several recent papers have appeared advocating the use of hybridization methods in the production of Indian corn, instead of the usual ear-to-the-row method which is based upon the idea of isolation of pure types. As early as 1893 and 1894 GARDNER and MORROW⁶ showed that crosses between different strains of corn give somewhat increased yields over either of the parent strains, and a method was outlined by which this advantageous circumstance could

⁶ MORROW, G. E., AND GARDNER, F. D., Bulletins 25 and 31, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. 1893, 1894.